

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XXII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1792.

[VOL. V.]

AS the partnership of TEGARDEN & MCCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulstary measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

I have FOR SALE
EXCELLENT

3 COTTON

Of the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
A QUANTITY of LAND OF
FICE, TREASURY WAR-
RANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;
Who has just received an assortment of
DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES

PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queen's ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

A Person who understands constructing a

PAPER- MILL

May be informed where he will get employment by applying to the printer hereof.

AS I intend to decline the business of Tavern-keeping in a few weeks; All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay off their respective balances; or at least give the necessary specialty for securing the payment thereof.

All those who have any demands against me, are requested to present their respective accounts, which shall be immediately discharged, or at least such specialty as shall secure the said accounts, with lawful interest until they are discharged.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

Lexington, Jan. 17 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern; That I have received a letter from a certain William Dargan of Montgomery County North Carolina who says he is brother's son to Jeremiah Dargan deceased, and further says that he from the deceased has an account against me of money lent, likewise a bond I gave him for a considerable sum, all which I deny, as never to my knowledge having entered into any contract whereby I became indebted to the said Jeremiah nor borrowing money of him; Therefore, I warn all persons from taking an assignment of any of said paper's; as I will not pay them, unless obliged, by law; nevertheless, I do not mean by this Notice to cast any contempt on either the said Jeremiah or William; but that those demands are made by the said William, for want of understanding that the said Jeremiah gave me money to purchase a settlement for him and Josiah Reder, which I did without fee or reward, and I suppose some paper respecting those monies for said purposes has made said William as heir to said Jeremiah believe I was indebted to his Estate;

Given under my hand this 21 day of December, 1791.

JOHN TANNER.

WANTED
An APPRENTICE to the

BAKING
BUSINESS.

ANaïve lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.

JOHN COCK.

TAKE up by the subscriber near Limestone, Mason county, a black and white Heifer, about two years old next spring; neither brand nor mark, appraised to \$1-10.

GIDEON PALMER,
Dec. 18, 1791.

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER,

SMITH's business.

An active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.
CHARLES WHITE.

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county,

GREETING.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon Rachel Roberts, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by Lewis Roberts. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.

CHRISTO. GREENUP.

NOTICE

IS Heiby given to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of the Kentucky Militia who served on the late expedition under Major General St. Clair, that the pay due to them respectively, agreeably to the law under which they were called out, for the term of their said service, and according to the muster rolls taken at the mouth of Licking, will be paid to them at Louisville on the 7th day of February next; at Baird's Town on the 13th, at Danville on the 20th, and at Lexington on the 27th of the same month.

They are therefore desired to attend at the before mentioned times and places, either in person or by their attorneys or assignees, with proper powers of attorney, or conveyances duly acknowledged before a Magistrate, where due attention will be given by their

Most Obedient and
Humble Servants

CALEB SWAN.

Fort Washington, January 15, 1792.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

AJOURNEYMAN to the CARPENTERS and HOUSE JOINERS business, also an apprentice, a LAD about sixteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

JAMES TOMKINS.

At a committee of Bourbon County held
at Sinking Spring meeting house
(near Paris) Nov. 12 1791.

WHEREAS several gentlemen, inhabitants of this county and others, have informed this committee of their desire that a copy of the plan of elections, as agreed upon by this committee, should be made public; in order to comply with their desire,

Resolved, that a copy of that part of our proceedings which contain said plan, be by the clerk transmitted to Mr Bradford, who is hereby requested to insert the same in the Kentucky Gazette. The plan is as followeth.

ART. 4th, SECTION 1st. For the purpose of ease justice and convenience in holding elections, and other public affairs, each county in this state shall be divided into districts, as near two hundred free-men in each, as local circumstances will admit.

SECTION 2d. As in every free government, the people have a right of free suffrage for all the officers of government that can be chosen by the people; the free men of this state, shall besides members of assembly, elect justices of the peace, coroners, sheriffs & all other officers, except such as the assembly are empowered to choose.

SECTION 3d. Every free male inhabitant of this state, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have resided in the county twelve months, and in the district six months, immediately preceding the day of election, shall have a vote in choosing all the officers of government chosen by the people in that district where he resides.

SECTION 4th. The freemen in each district shall meet on the first Tuesday of March for ever, at which meeting they shall elect three of their number, who shall be called registers; and who shall keep a fair alphabetical roll of the freemen of their district. Any two of them agreeing, or upon the advice of five free men, all have power to assemble all the free men of their district to consult for the common good; and all the registers in each county, or majority of them, shall meet once or oftener in the year, as a county committee, to deliberate upon and prepare to lay before the people such matters as may be necessary for them to consider; to instruct their representatives; or to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance. They shall preside in all civil district elections. And to keep up a rotation of members, the person who shall have the fewest votes (of the three highest) at the first election, shall continue in office one year, the second two, and the highest three; and no register shall be eligible for two years after he has served his term.

SECTION 5th. That elections may be free, and corruptions prevented as much as possible; the registers of each district shall summon the freemen of their district, to meet at some convenient place, on the second Tuesday of August forever; where they shall elect by ballot all the officers for their district, and all the state or county officers that are herein, or may hereafter by law be directed, in the following manner viz. The registers shall previously provide two boxes, at the expence of the district; one of which shall be for the tickets of state, and county officers, and the other for that of district officers; and the senior register shall call each freeman by name, in the order of the roll, who shall give his tickets to the second register, and they shall be given severally by him to the junior register, who shall deposit them in their respective boxes, until the election is closed, when the district box being opened, and the votes counted, the highest in vote for district officers, shall then be declared to be constitutionally elected; but the box containing the tickets for state, and county officers, shall at the close of the election, be sealed up, and shall by one of the registers, be carried to the court house, on the second day after the election, where one being present from each district, the boxes shall be opened, and when all are examined, the highest in vote for each office shall then be declared to be constitutionally elected, and certified by the registers present. No freeman shall have more than one annual vote, for any officer of government; and the future legislature shall, from time to time, enact and keep in force, such laws as may appear necessary, to prevent and remedy every species of corruption; and to oblige freemen to attend upon elections.

SECTION 6. All civil elections whatever, and by whomsoever shall be by ballot.

SECTION 7th. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance on elections, and in going to, and returning from them.

Extract from the minutes of Committee. JOHN BOYD, C. C.

Mr. Printer,
THE chief end and design of political society is, the preservation of peace and harmony among mankind—a number of our species are of such turbulent and restless dispositions, that they would be perpetually committing acts of rapine and injustice, if no restraint was imposed upon them—what security then could a peaceable and honest man have against these his vicious and predatory neighbors? None at all unless he turned ruffian too;

and thus there would be a perpetual war of all against all. Men in that case would be in a condition somewhat similar to rapacious brute animals or birds of prey; only a thousand times worse, as these animals never attack, but when impelled by hunger, and never exert their insatiate talons against any of their own species. There would be nothing seen among us but confusion, and uproar, murder and hostility. No peace, no social intercourse, no security in the enjoyment of any earthly good, would be our unhappy lot.—To prevent a condition so baneful to man, was the primary intention in forming political societies. But that this intention hath not been always and uniformly answered, the testimony of history abundantly evidenceth. Arising I suppose from too great carelessness in the people when about to enter into the social compact, from the craft and ambition of rulers in extorting too many concessions from the unwary multitude; from reposing too unbounded a confidence in the virtues of particular individuals, or from other fortuitous circumstances entirely unknown to us.—But the experience of many centuries hath taught us in some measure what may alleviate these inconveniences. Many devices and contrivances have been found out to prevent a sacrifice of the interests of the many to the few.—And here I must acknowledge, that among these, the institution of the representation, or the delegation of power to a few individuals, and a quick reversion of it back to the people, is one of the safest and most efficacious. A happy institution indeed to secure the equal rights of men, against the avarice and ambition of tyrants and despots. But yet that it is all sufficient as some have too hastily asserted, I can by no means admit. And the reason they give for it is, because as they return among the people and participate in their burdens, it is impossible that they can act repugnantly to their own interests. If this position be true, why proceed to the superfluous business of forming a constitution at all. For I ask what is the intent of a constitution? To restrain the exercise of delegated power.—Why impose this restraint, as they have already the powerful checks of self-love and self-interest to compel them to their duty. Because as the people are their masters, they may tell them, go servants, go and do as you please, make what laws you please, provided you return back to us at the end of your session, which we strictly enjoin you to do.

This is the amount of Robt the Thrasher's doctrine. Now I appeal to the judgment of the candid reader if he thinks it will do. If he think we can be either secure or safe without imposing restrictions upon our rulers. As long as there

are men in the world, so long will there be avarice, ambition, cruelty and selfishness. Where these are, guards, barriers, checks, or in other words constitutional restraints are necessary. This no man can deny. But if his illuminated imagination can prove, that sympathy, compassion and cordial affection, are the only movements of the human mind, I will then retract, and accord in the rectitude of his assertion. But as I imagine his mighty genius may falter in the attempt, I am therefore bold to say, that without constitutional restraints to bind down our rulers to their duty, that our liberties are gone forever. But perhaps the gentlemen will plunge himself upon the word forever, and say that we are not the Medes and Persians. If he be possessed of the military genius a Cromwell, dispositions, cabals and intrigues may be of peculiar advantage to him. It may exalt his fortune and make him a great man. But he has mentioned our sister state Pennsylvania as an instance of the practicability of obtaining in peace amendments in government. But I tell him that out of a thousand instances of revolutions in government, there have been comparatively very few, but what have engendered rancour, confusions, bloodshed animosity, nay the most deadly feuds that ever disgraced the annals of human kind.

The DISINTERESTED CITIZEN.
P. S. I refer the gentleman to no. 1 of the addreses of A B C for a complete, (no' concise) refutation of all that he has said on the subject of changes in government.—

To be continued.

Danville 25th January 1792.

Mt. BRADFORD.

SIR,
IN your paper of the 28th, ultimo, I perceived an advertisement signed William Thompson, where I am unjustly accused of fraudulently obtaining Tobacco Notes from the Inspectors at Curd's Warehouse for two high ads— In justification to my character which he aims to injure, I must acquaint the public that being in partnership with the said Thompson in a Tobacco adventure to New-Orleans in the year 1790 and intending to proceed after him with a quantity he left behind; Mr. Thompson's wife delivered me two orders to receive said tobacco from Anthony Pruitt & William Kenton, to carry with me. The voyage did not take effect, I received the inspector's note for one only instead of two, as set forth which I think proper to detain until Mr. Thompson chuses to come to a settlement of accounts which he has refused to do, though I offered him in case he would, to deliver him up every paper belonging to him.

My conduct and his conduct, I submit to the impartial; such malicious and unwarantable assertions can't be justified; his character I therefore conceive must sink beneath what he intended for me.

JAMES EDWARDS.

P. S. Thompson was to have lodged all papers concerning our just furs with Colonel Christopher Greenup of Danville for an adjustment, but never complied

FOR SALE

FOR CASH. 444 acres of land, near the head of North Elk-horn, about five miles from Lexington, thirty acres of it cleared, with several good cabings; this tract of land lies well, is well timbered and well watered; the main creek runs through the bulk of it. Also, one thousand acres on the Scioto, which I wish to exchange for good Horses, either for the saddle or gears. Also, three hundred eighty five acres in Rossenwurt county, to be exchanged for Kentucky lands, or good property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the first mentioned tract. WILLIAM PORTER junr. Fayette county, Feb. 24. 1792.

FURRS

THE highest price given for BEAVER OTTER, RACOON, FOX, WILD-CAT and MUSKRAT skins. By MONTGOMERY BELL, at his Hat Manufactory in Lexington.

TO E RENTED

UNTIL the first of January next, the S. LI' WORKS at the BIGG BONE LICK, with 104 Salt vats, containing 35 gallons each, and a wagon and gear; or terms apply to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES SCOTT,
GEORGE MULLER,
JAMES SCOTT.

Feb. 6th 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a bay MARÉ, rising three years old about fourteen hands high, has a star, her off hind foot white, pofta and appraised to £. 8. ALSO, a red bay FILLEY rising two years old, pofted and appraised to £. 3. ALSO a dun and white pie COW, no brand, marked with a half crop in the left, and a slit in the right ear, pofted and appraised to £. 2. ALSO, a red STEER, about two years old, the same mark as the abve C. w., pofta and appraised to £. 1. 5. ALSO, a red HEIFER, has some white on her back belly and face, marked with a crop and under nick in the left, and a crop in the right ear, pofted and appraised to £. 1. 12. ALSO, a black HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, a jaddle spot on each side, no brand perceptible, pofted and appraised to £. 7. 10.

ELI CLEVELAND.

Feb. 24, 1792.

A large Company will start from the Carb-Orchard, early on the morning of the 18th of March thro' the Wilderness: it is expected all will meet well armed.

On the same day a company will start from STEVENSON's station on Paint Lock creek, which is said to be 15, or 20 miles nearer from Lexington to Collins's station on Rock-Castle, than by the Crab-Orchard.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Shays branch, a RED STEER, with some white in his face, about three years old, the end of his horns sawed off, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, appraised to £. 1. 16.

SOLOMON LAWRENCE.
Feb. 3d, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on East Hickman, a black STEER, with a white back and belly, about one year old, marked with a crop in each ear, both his horns sawed off, appraised to £. 3. 6. THOMAS ARBUCKLE.
Feb. 3. 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Lexington; a dark bay mare about 3 years old 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high with a bell fastened on with a raw hide collar, brand a but not to be made out. Appraised to £. 3. 0

ALSO a black mare, about 7 years old about 13 hands 3 inches high, no brand, a bar on her forehead, white hairs in her tail and has the following appraised to £. 2. 8.

THOMAS RANKIN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, North elk-horn, on Miller's Run, a Sorrel mare, about 2 years old last Spring, about 13 hands high, four white feet and a blaze in her face. Appraised to £. 5.

James Denny.

Dec. 10. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the Hickman Road, a flea bi ten gray horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, 8 years old no brand, hanging mane and switch tail, appraised to £. 5.

PAUL HUFF.

A. HOLMES,
Has just received an additional supply of

MERCHAN- DISE

Too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement which he offers for sale at his stores in Danville and this place.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY,
A quantity of good inspected Tobacco
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE PATRIOT'S WISH.

O
F private passions, all my soul distract,
And let my dawer coun or fill my breadst.
To public good transfer each fond desire,
And clasp my country wth a lover's fire.
Well pleas'd her weighty burdens let
me bear.
Dispense all meaure, & be gross all care;
Shall quickt find, to eet the public woes,
Ana wake, what millions mayer joy resefe!

At a Supreme Court held for the
District of Kentucky, at the
Court-house in Danville, on the
4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James
Parker Complainants. }
vs. In Chancery
Squire Grant and
Haden Wells defendants.

THE Defendant Haiden, not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Country, on the motion of the Complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said Defendant doth appear, hereon the fourth day of the next March court, and answer the Complainants Bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday at the Baptist Meeting House of Lexington in Fayette County, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Danville.

A Copy Test.
CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C.D.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Wm. Leavy; and all those who have any just demands, will please to present them to said Leavy, who is authorized to settle the same.

J. DUNCAN.

FOR SALE
THE Tenement in Lexington
whereon I now live including
dwelling house, distillery, brewery,
&c. Also sundry out Lots, and other
valuable property within the limits
of the said Town of Lexington.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

P. SHORT.

Who will also sell a farm on Bear-grass known by the name of Lynn Station, and other valuable military lands in the county of Jefferson and neighbourhood of the Town of Louisville.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1792.

JUST OPENED,

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

G RAY, mixed, striped and scarlet coating,
Fine and coarse cloths,
Cloaks,
Scotch and Wilton carpets,
Rose, striped and maid-coat blankets,
Baize and flannel
Cambric, durants and calimanco.
Shalloons and moreen,
Hair plush; cotton and silk velvet,
Poplin and flower'd stuffs
Thicksets, royal rib and corduroy,
Waist coat patterns,
Cotton, denims, honey comb and herring bone,
Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,
Cassiner and satinets,
Flower'd and corded denim,
Clintzes and calicoes'
Cotton stripes
Furniture chintz and checks'
Plain, crossbar'd painted muslin,
Stays and satin petticoats,
Black sattin, moide and silk serge
Muslin aprons & handkerchiefs
Cotton, silk and chintz shawls,
Flowered lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
Manchester muslin
Silk and pocket handkerchiefs,
Flanders bed ticks
Ticking and drilling
Marfillees bed quilts,
Knotted counterpanes
Table cloths and diaper,
Fine white sheeting
Curtain line tassels
Thread and cotton fings
Silk and leather gloves
Silk, cotton, thread and worste stockings
Haws of the United States
Hats, and many other articles.

JUST ARRIVED

And now opening by
JOHN MOYLAN,
At his Store, next door to the
Buffalo Tavern in Lexington: A
Compleat and well chosen Assort-
ment of

D R Y

G O O D S

MEN's and WOMEN's scarfs and
fine leather shoes and slippers,
Boys and child ens shoes,
Womens stuff shoes,
Dressed cat skins,
Boot legs and hen soles,
Pepper and tin ware,
Tin in boxes,
Queens and glass ware,
Windo w glass,
An elegant assortment of mens and wo-
men's bridles and saddles.
And other articles of faddery.
Best proof gunpowder,
Rifles, smooth bores, pistols and ri-
fle locks,
Bar lead and small shot.
Curios, and a great variety of
hard ware and Stationery,
A L S O

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and
Tenerife wines,
Cherry Bounce,
Shrub & gin,
Jamaica Spirits

A N D A
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF
Fylon, soufflōng and bohea tea,
Brown and loaf sugar,
Coffee, chocolate, nutmegs,
Mace, cloves, allspice,
Black and cayenne pepper
Ginger, raisins, citron, cinnamon,
Copperas, alum, brimstone,
Madder, indigo; best mustard,
White and castle soap,
Powder blue &c. &c. &c.—All
which he will dispose of on reason-
able terms for cash, or funded debt of
the United States, Officers and Sol-
diers discharges of the late services,
for which he will allow the high
price.—Country Store keep-
ers may be supplied with small af-
fortments on the shortest notice.

The said John Moylan hereby re-
vokes all powers which he has here-
tofore invested others wth, to act
on his behalf in this country, his pre-
sence on the spot superseding the
necessity of their further assistance,
and gives this public notice to all per-
sons who still remain indebted to the
late adventure under the firm Philip
Trant and Co. conducted under the
immediate management of the said
Trant at Louisville, of Doctor Hugh
Sheill at Lexington, and of Maurice
Nagle at Danville, and since the said
Doctor's death, under the assumed
management of the Administrators
to his effects, to pay their respective
debts to him the said John Moy-
lan as the only surviving partner in
said adventure, and the only one con-
sequently entitled to receive the same.

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradford

CHARLES VANCOUVER.
Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.